

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| Primate models of autism | \$75,629 | Q2.S.A | University of California, Davis |
| The pathogenesis of autism: Maternal antibody exposure in the fetal brain | \$93,500 | Q2.S.A | The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research |
| Prostaglandins and cerebellum development | \$371,250 | Q2.S.A | University of Maryland, Baltimore |
| A primate model of gut, immune, and CNS response to childhood vaccines | \$156,634 | Q2.S.A | University of Washington |
| Systematic characterization of the immune response to gluten and casein in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.S.A | Weill Cornell Medical College |
| Mechanisms of mitochondrial dysfunction in autism | \$0 | Q2.S.A | Georgia State University |
| CNS toxicity of ambient air pollution: Postnatal exposure to ultrafine particles | \$229,433 | Q2.S.A | University of Rochester |
| Role of microglial activation in the serotonergic and neuroimmune disturbances underlying autism | \$0 | Q2.S.A | Hamamatsu University School of Medicine |
| Investigation of IL-9, IL-33 and TSLP in serum of autistic children | \$8,650 | Q2.S.A | Tufts University School of Medicine |
| A role for immune molecules in cortical connectivity: Potential implications for autism | \$0 | Q2.S.A | University of California, Davis |
| Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development | \$0 | Q2.S.A | State University of New York at Potsdam |
| How does IL-6 mediate the development of autism-related behaviors? | \$0 | Q2.S.A | California Institute of Technology |
| Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development | \$0 | Q2.S.A | Arkansas Children's Hospital Research Institute |
| Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development | \$0 | Q2.S.A | University of Rochester |
| Maternal infection and autism: Impact of placental sufficiency and maternal inflammatory responses on fetal brain development | \$108,375 | Q2.S.A | Stanford University |
| GABA(A) and prenatal immune events leading to autism | \$62,500 | Q2.S.A | Stanford University |
| A non-human primate autism model based on maternal infection | \$200,000 | Q2.S.A | California Institute of Technology |
| A non-human primate autism model based on maternal immune activation | \$75,629 | Q2.S.A | University of California, Davis |
| The mechanism of the maternal infection risk factor for autism | \$0 | Q2.S.A | California Institute of Technology |
| Influence of maternal cytokines during pregnancy on effector and regulatory T helper cells as etiological factors in autism | \$93,500 | Q2.S.A | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey |
| Influence of the maternal immune response on the development of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.A | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey |
| Hyperthermia and the amelioration of autism symptoms | \$0 | Q2.S.A | Montefiore Medical Center |
| Exploring metabolic dysfunction in the brains of people with autism | \$59,856 | Q2.S.A | George Washington University |
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| Autoimmunity against novel antigens in neuropsychiatric dysfunction | \$320,000 | Q2.S.A | University of Pennsylvania |
| The Study of Toddlers with Autism and Regression (STAR) Protocol – Screening for treatable disorders and biomarkers of inflammation and immune activation in the plasma and CNS | \$158,461 | Q2.S.A | Surrey Place Centre, Toronto |
| A sex-specific dissection of autism genetics | \$150,000 | Q2.S.B | University of California, San Francisco |
| Enhanced tissue procurement from autistic individuals | \$22,000 | Q2.S.C | NICHD (National Institute of Child Health & Human Development) Brain and Tissue Bank for Developmental Disorders, University of Maryland |
| Autism phenotypes in Tuberous Sclerosis: Risk factors, features & architecture | \$0 | Q2.S.D | King's College London |
| The role of intracellular metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 at the synapse | \$26,338 | Q2.S.D | Washington University in St. Louis |
| Development of novel diagnostics for fragile X syndrome | \$537,123 | Q2.S.D | JS Genetics, Inc. |
| Quantitative proteomic approach towards understanding and treating autism | \$112,500 | Q2.S.D | Emory University |
| Revealing protein synthesis defects in fragile X syndrome with new chemical tools | \$315,341 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Modulation of fxr1 splicing as a treatment strategy for autism in fragile X syndrome | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Role of intracellular mGluR5 in fragile X syndrome and autism | \$150,000 | Q2.S.D | Washington University in St. Louis |
| L-type calcium channel regulation of neuronal differentiation | \$32,129 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| MeCP2 modulation of bdnf signaling: Shared mechanisms of Rett and autism | \$314,059 | Q2.S.D | University of Alabama at Birmingham |
| Sex differences in early brain development; Brain development in turner syndrome | \$156,841 | Q2.S.D | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| New approaches to local translation: SpaceSTAMP of proteins synthesized in axons | \$246,254 | Q2.S.D | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute |
| Regulation of synapse elimination by FMRP | \$54,734 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Olfactory abnormalities in the modeling of Rett syndrome | \$351,575 | Q2.S.D | Johns Hopkins University |
| A cerebellar mutant for investigating mechanisms of autism in Tuberous Sclerosis | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Aberrant synaptic form and function due to TSC-mTOR-related mutation in autism spectrum disorders | \$300,000 | Q2.S.D | Columbia University |
| Aberrant synaptic function caused by TSC mutation in autism | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Columbia University |
| Presynaptic fragile X proteins | \$90,000 | Q2.S.D | Brown University |
| In-vivo imaging of neuronal structure and function in a reversible mouse model for autism. | \$28,000 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |

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| Probing a monogenic form of autism from molecules to behavior | \$187,500 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Functional circuit disorders of sensory cortex in ASD and RTT | \$254,976 | Q2.S.D | University of Pennsylvania |
| Elucidation and rescue of amygdala abnormalities in the Fmr1 mutant mouse model of fragile X syndrome | \$150,000 | Q2.S.D | George Washington University |
| Synaptic phenotype, development, and plasticity in the fragile X mouse | \$401,852 | Q2.S.D | University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign |
| The functional link between DISC1 and neuroligins: Two genetic factors in the etiology of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago |
| Allelic choice in Rett syndrome | \$390,481 | Q2.S.D | Winifred Masterson Burke Medical Research Institute |
| Predicting phenotypic trajectories in Prader-Willi syndrome | \$310,752 | Q2.S.D | Vanderbilt University |
| Activity-dependent phosphorylation of MeCP2 | \$174,748 | Q2.S.D | Harvard Medical School |
| dFMRP and Caprin: Translational regulators of synaptic plasticity | \$12,768 | Q2.S.D | University of Washington |
| Grammatical development in boys with fragile X syndrome and autism | \$148,500 | Q2.S.D | University of Wisconsin - Madison |
| Investigation of protocadherin-10 in MEF2- and FMRP-mediated synapse elimination | \$51,326 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Dysregulation of mTOR signaling in fragile X syndrome | \$403,767 | Q2.S.D | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| Genetic rescue of fragile X syndrome in mice by targeted deletion of PIKE | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| BDNF and the restoration of synaptic plasticity in fragile X and autism | \$490,756 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Irvine |
| Mouse models of the neuropathology of tuberous sclerosis complex | \$253,177 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston |
| The microRNA pathway in translational regulation of neuronal development | \$352,647 | Q2.S.D | University of Massachusetts Medical School |
| Cortical circuit changes and mechanisms in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome | \$278,656 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Neuronal activity-dependent regulation of MeCP2 | \$426,857 | Q2.S.D | Harvard Medical School |
| The role of UBE3A in autism | \$62,500 | Q2.S.D | Harvard Medical School |
| Genotype-phenotype relationships in fragile X families | \$530,124 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Limbic system function in carriers of the fragile X premutation (supplement) | \$382,500 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Limbic system function in carriers of the fragile X premutation | \$677,700 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Study of fragile X mental retardation protein in synaptic function and plasticity | \$366,516 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |

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| Mechanisms of mGluR5 function and dysfunction in mouse autism models | \$419,137 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Mechanisms of synapse elimination by autism-linked genes | \$75,000 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Coordinated control of synapse development by autism-linked genes | \$75,000 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| MicroRNAs in synaptic plasticity and behaviors relevant to autism | \$131,220 | Q2.S.D | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Regulation of 22q11 genes in embryonic and adult forebrain | \$308,631 | Q2.S.D | George Washington University |
| The role of MeCP2 in Rett syndrome | \$329,781 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| The role of MeCP2 in Rett syndrome (supplement) | \$38,273 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Mouse models of human autism spectrum disorders: Gene targeting in specific brain regions | \$300,000 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Identification of targets for the neuronal E3 ubiquitin ligase PAM | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Augmentation of the cholinergic system in fragile X syndrome: a double-blind placebo study | \$237,600 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Proteomics in drosophila to identify autism candidate substrates of UBE3A | \$313,159 | Q2.S.D | University of Tennessee Health Science Center |
| Proteomics in drosophila to identify autism candidate substrates of UBE3A (supplement) | \$29,600 | Q2.S.D | University of Tennessee Health Science Center |
| Pleiotropic roles of dyslexia genes in neurodevelopmental language impairments | \$41,800 | Q2.S.D | Yale University |
| Genetically defined stem cell models of Rett and fragile X syndrome | \$175,000 | Q2.S.D | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research |
| TrkB agonist therapy for sensorimotor dysfunction in Rett syndrome | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Case Western Reserve University |
| Neurobiology of RAI1, the causal gene for Smith-Magenis syndrome | \$31,022 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Mesocorticolimbic dopamine circuitry in mouse models of autism | \$87,337 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Investigating the homeostatic role of MeCP2 in mature brain | \$35,400 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| A stem cell based platform for identification of common defects in autism spectrum disorders | \$28,000 | Q2.S.D | Scripps Research Institute |
| Mechanism of UBE3A imprint in neurodevelopment | \$33,616 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Pathophysiology of MeCP2 spectrum disorders | \$170,383 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Underlying mechanisms in a cerebellum-dependent model of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Harvard Medical School |
| Emergence and stability of autism in fragile X syndrome | \$358,000 | Q2.S.D | University of South Carolina |

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| Epileptiform discharges and its relation to cognition and behavior in children with autism spectrum disorders | \$206,475 | Q2.S.E | Vanderbilt University |
| ACE Center: Structural and chemical brain imaging of autism | \$509,634 | Q2.S.E | University of Washington |
| Selective disruption of hippocampal dentate granule cells in autism: Impact of PTEN deletion | \$367,500 | Q2.S.E | Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center |
| Gastrointestinal functions in autism | \$0 | Q2.S.E | University at Buffalo, The State University of New York |
| Characterizing sleep disorders in autism spectrum disorder | \$112,064 | Q2.S.E | Stanford University |
| The effects of disturbed sleep on sleep-dependent memory consolidation and daily function in individuals with ASD | \$89,545 | Q2.S.E | Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center |
| Sensory mechanisms and self-injury | \$392,262 | Q2.S.E | University of Minnesota |
| Functional neuroimaging of attention in autism | \$234,240 | Q2.S.E | University of Pennsylvania/Children's Hospital of Philadelphia |
| Single-unit recordings from the amygdala in people with autism | \$54,000 | Q2.S.E | California Institute of Technology |
| Molecular components of A-type K ⁺ channels | \$363,366 | Q2.S.E | New York University School of Medicine |
| Treatment of medical conditions among individuals with autism spectrum disorders | \$264,726 | Q2.S.E | National Institutes of Health |
| Self-regulation and sleep in children at risk for autism spectrum disorders | \$90,000 | Q2.S.E | University of California, Davis |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism | \$69,813 | Q2.S.E | University of Melbourne |
| Understanding the cognitive impact of early life epilepsy | \$836,550 | Q2.S.E | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Etiology of sleep disorders in ASD: Role of inflammatory cytokines | \$0 | Q2.S.E | University of Maryland, Baltimore |
| Assessing sleep regulation, sleep-dependent memory consolidation, and sleep-dependent synaptic plasticity in mouse genetic models of schizophrenia and autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.S.E | University of Pennsylvania |
| Molecular mechanisms linking early life seizures, autism and intellectual disability | \$332,369 | Q2.S.E | University of Colorado Denver |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism | \$50,434 | Q2.S.E | University of Melbourne |
| The role of mTOR inhibitors in the treatment of autistic symptoms in symptomatic infantile spasms | \$60,000 | Q2.S.E | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| Characterization of the sleep phenotype in adolescents and adults with autism spectrum disorder | \$0 | Q2.S.E | Vanderbilt University |
| Neuroendocrine regulation of metabolism and neurocognition | \$434,644 | Q2.S.E | National Institutes of Health |
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| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism | \$281,742 | Q2.S.E | University of Melbourne |
| Salivary melatonin as a biomarker for response to sleep interventions in children with autism | \$58,397 | Q2.S.E | University of Colorado Denver |
| Vaccination with regression study | \$0 | Q2.S.F | Kaiser Permanente Georgia |
| Neuroimmunologic investigations of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) | \$264,726 | Q2.S.F | National Institutes of Health |
| Investigating the etiology of childhood disintegrative disorder | \$74,983 | Q2.S.F | Yale University |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Site | \$465,813 | Q2.S.G | University of Washington |
| Autistic traits: Life course & genetic structure | \$548,446 | Q2.S.G | Washington University in St. Louis |
| ACE Center: Genetics of serotonin in autism: Neurochemical and clinical | \$378,379 | Q2.S.G | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Mechanisms for 5-HTT control of PPI and perseverative behavior using mouse models | \$375,589 | Q2.S.G | University of Chicago |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Site | \$509,875 | Q2.S.G | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Simons Variation in Individual Project (Simons VIP) Core Leader Gift | \$8,244 | Q2.S.G | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (Simons VIP) | \$612,679 | Q2.S.G | Emory University |
| Identifying the gene in 17q12 responsible for neuropsychiatric phenotypes | \$92,640 | Q2.S.G | Emory University |
| Neural correlates of restricted, repetitive behaviors in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| An investigation of the overlap of autism and fragile X syndrome | \$71,632 | Q2.S.G | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Social cognition in 22q11.2 deletion syndrom (DS) adolescents with ASD vs. without ASD: Imaging and genetic correlates | \$28,000 | Q2.S.G | State University of New York Upstate Medical Center |
| Genome-wide identification of variants affecting early human brain development | \$504,632 | Q2.S.G | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Functional Imaging Site | \$320,196 | Q2.S.G | University of California, San Francisco |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Core Neuroimaging Support Site | \$368,786 | Q2.S.G | University of California, San Francisco |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (Simons VIP) Core Leader Gift | \$12,980 | Q2.S.G | University of California, San Francisco |
| Characterizing the genetic systems of autism through multi-disease analysis | \$560,935 | Q2.S.G | Harvard Medical School |
| Functional imaging of flexibility in autism: Informed by SLC6A4 | \$132,748 | Q2.S.G | Children's Research Institute |
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| Neural correlates of restricted, repetitive behaviors in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Relating copy number variants to head and brain size in neuropsychiatric disorders | \$374,659 | Q2.S.G | University of California, San Diego |
| Neurogenic growth factors in autism | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Yale University |
| Social processing, language, and executive functioning in twin pairs: Electrophysiological and behavioral endophenotypes | \$150,000 | Q2.S.G | University of Washington |
| ACE Center: Genetic contributions to endophenotypes of autism | \$563,757 | Q2.S.G | University of Washington |
| The brain genomics superstruct project | \$75,000 | Q2.S.G | President & Fellows of Harvard College |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Imaging Analysis Site | \$28,560 | Q2.S.G | Harvard University |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Principal Investigator | \$20,272 | Q2.S.G | Columbia University |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (Simons VIP) Principal Investigator Gift | \$48,731 | Q2.S.G | Columbia University |
| The genetic basis of mid-hindbrain malformations | \$805,771 | Q2.S.G | Seattle Children's Hospital |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Statistical Core Site | \$131,768 | Q2.S.G | Columbia University |
| ACE Center: Genetics of language & social communication: Connecting genes to brain & cognition | \$324,642 | Q2.S.G | University of California, Los Angeles |
| A neuroimaging study of twin pairs with autism | \$625,808 | Q2.S.G | Stanford University |
| Autism: Neuropeptide hormones and potential pathway genes | \$185,370 | Q2.S.G | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Genetic dissection of restricted repetitive behavior (RRB) | \$180,303 | Q2.S.G | Seattle Children's Hospital |
| Genetic dissection of restricted repetitive behavior (RRB) | \$22,813 | Q2.S.G | University of Florida |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Site | \$406,581 | Q2.S.G | Baylor College of Medicine |
| fMRI evidence of genetic influence on rigidity in ASD | \$0 | Q2.S.G | University of Michigan |
| A family-genetic study of language in autism | \$389,948 | Q2.S.G | Northwestern University |
| A Multigenerational longitudinal study of language development: Insight from autism | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Northwestern University |
| A multigenerational longitudinal study of language development: Insight from autism | \$0 | Q2.S.G | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Neural correlates of serotonin transporter gene polymorphisms and social impairment in ASD | \$127,500 | Q2.S.G | University of Michigan |
| Language processing in children with 22q11 deletion syndrome and autism | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Emory University |
| Longitudinal neurogenetics of atypical social brain development in autism | \$876,490 | Q2.S.G | Yale University |

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| Neural circuitry of social cognition in the broad autism phenotype | \$405,855 | Q2.S.G | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Recruitment Coordination Site | \$66,702 | Q2.S.G | Weis Center For Research - Geisinger Clinic |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Functional Imaging Site | \$303,305 | Q2.S.G | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia |
| Simons Variation in Individuals Project (VIP) Structural Imaging and Phenotyping Site - SCAP-local | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia |
| Pragmatic skills of young males and females with fragile X syndrome | \$396,073 | Q2.L.A | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| 20-year outcome of autism | \$150,000 | Q2.L.A | University of Utah |
| MRI study of brain development in school age children with autism | \$126,978 | Q2.L.A | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Investigation of the link between early brain enlargement and abnormal functional connectivity in autism spectrum disorders | \$117,156 | Q2.L.A | University of Washington |
| Longitudinal characterization of functional connectivity in autism | \$182,352 | Q2.L.A | University of Utah |
| Functional neuroimaging of psychopharmacologic intervention for autism | \$162,009 | Q2.L.B | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| The Brain Genomics Superstruct Project | \$0 | Q2.L.B | Harvard University |
| A study of autism | \$162,232 | Q2.L.B | University of Pennsylvania |
| Near-infrared spectroscopy studies of early neural signatures of autism | \$0 | Q2.L.B | Yale University |
| Glutamate signaling in children with autism spectrum disorder | \$57,840 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| Architecture of myelinated axons linking frontal cortical areas | \$0 | Q2.Other | Boston University |
| Social and affective components of communication | \$298,757 | Q2.Other | Salk Institute For Biological Studies |
| Taste, smell, and feeding behavior in autism: A quantitative traits study | \$570,508 | Q2.Other | University of Rochester |
| Elucidation of the developmental role of Jakmip1, an autism-susceptibility gene | \$31,042 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Development of brain connectivity in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | New York School of Medicine |
| Neocortical mechanisms of categorical speech perception | \$240,744 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| Characterization of the pathological and biochemical markers that correlate to the clinical features of autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc. |
| The neural correlates of transient and sustained executive control in children with autism spectrum disorder | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Missouri |

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| Caspr2 as an autism candidate gene: A proteomic approach to function & structure | \$312,000 | Q2.Other | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey - Robert Wood Johnson Medical School |
| Cellular characterization of Caspr2 | \$24,666 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Neuroligins and neuexins as autism candidate genes: Study of their association in synaptic connectivity | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| ACE Center: Diffusion tensor MRI + histopathology of brain microstructure + fiber pathways | \$1 | Q2.Other | University of Pittsburgh |
| Psychobiological investigation of the socioemotional functioning in autism | \$347,305 | Q2.Other | Vanderbilt University |
| Atypical architecture of prefrontal cortex in young children with autism | \$565,183 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| fMRI studies of neural dysfunction in autistic toddlers | \$536,393 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| ACE Center: Mirror neuron and reward circuitry in autism | \$302,654 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Neurobiological mechanisms of insistence on sameness in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Self-injurious behavior: An animal model of an autism endophenotype | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Florida |
| Molecular mechanisms regulating synaptic strength | \$293,266 | Q2.Other | Washington University in St. Louis |
| Neural systems for the extraction of socially-relevant information from faces | \$51,783 | Q2.Other | Dartmouth College |
| Canonical neural computation in autism spectrum disorders | \$200,717 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| Neural basis of cross-modal influences on perception | \$154,104 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Collaborative research: The path to verb learning | \$0 | Q2.Other | Temple University |
| Exploring the uncanny valley | \$0 | Q2.Other | Carnegie Mellon University |
| Collaborative research: Learning complex auditory categories | \$0 | Q2.Other | Carnegie Mellon University |
| Collaborative research: Modeling perception and memory: Studies in priming | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Retrograde synaptic signaling by Neurexin and Neuroligin in C. elegans | \$250,000 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Developing novel automated apparatus for studying battery of social behaviors in mutant mouse models for autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Weizmann Institute of Science |
| Role of GluK6 in cerebella circuitry development | \$55,826 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Development of face processing expertise | \$350,596 | Q2.Other | University of Toronto |
| Multiple systems in theory of mind development | \$0 | Q2.Other | Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick |
| Synchronous activity in networks of electrically coupled cortical interneurons | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |

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| Neurocognitive mechanisms underlying children's theory of mind development | \$74,160 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Collaborative research: Learning complex auditory categories | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Arizona |
| A developmental social neuroscience approach to perception-action relations | \$0 | Q2.Other | Temple University |
| Cognitive control of emotion in autism | \$103,256 | Q2.Other | University of Pittsburgh |
| Ube3a requirements for structural plasticity of synapses | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| CDI-TYPE II: From language to neural representations of meaning | \$0 | Q2.Other | Carnegie Mellon University |
| HCC:Small:Computational studies of social nonverbal communication | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Southern California |
| Neuroimaging of social perception | \$242,812 | Q2.Other | University of Virginia |
| Cell adhesion molecules in CNS development | \$535,691 | Q2.Other | Scripps Research Institute |
| Elucidating the function of class 4 semaphorins in GABAergic synapse formation | \$337,818 | Q2.Other | Brandeis University |
| Longitudinal neurodevelopment of auditory and language cortex in autism | \$27,942 | Q2.Other | University of Utah |
| MET signaling in neural development and circuitry formation | \$83,810 | Q2.Other | University of Southern California |
| Serotonin signal transduction in two groups of autistic patients | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| CAREER: Integrative behavioural and neurophysiological studies of normal and autistic cognition using video game environments | \$0 | Q2.Other | Cornell University |
| Collaborative research: RUI: Perceptual pick-up processes in interpersonal coordination | \$0 | Q2.Other | College of the Holy Cross |
| Glial control of neuronal receptive ending morphology | \$418,275 | Q2.Other | Rockefeller University |
| Collaborative research: Modeling perception and memory: Studies in priming | \$0 | Q2.Other | Indiana University |
| fMRI study of reward responsiveness of children with autism spectrum disorder | \$53,566 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Kinetics of drug macromolecule complex formation | \$712,920 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Attentional distribution and word learning in children with autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Brown University |
| Imaging PTEN-induced changes in adult cortical structure and function in vivo | \$300,339 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| CAREER: Dissecting the neural mechanisms for face detection | \$0 | Q2.Other | California Institute of Technology |
| Structural and functional connectivity of large-scale brain networks in autism spectrum disorders | \$168,978 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |

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| Defining the dynamics of the default network with direct brain recordings and functional MRI | \$144,317 | Q2.Other | University of Washington |
| Dimensions of mind perception | \$0 | Q2.Other | Harvard University |
| Action anticipation in infants | \$98,745 | Q2.Other | University of Chicago |
| Brain lipid rafts in cholesterol biosynthesis disorders | \$60,480 | Q2.Other | Medical College of Wisconsin |
| Statistical analysis of biomedical imaging data in curved space | \$326,619 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Towards an endophenotype for amygdala dysfunction | \$380,304 | Q2.Other | California Institute of Technology |
| Multimodal studies of executive function deficits in autism spectrum disorders | \$51,942 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Autism and the insula: Genomic and neural circuits | \$506,341 | Q2.Other | California Institute of Technology |
| Anatomy of primate amygdaloid complex | \$75,629 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| CAREER: Model-based fMRI of human object recognition | \$0 | Q2.Other | Georgetown University |
| Neural synchronydysfunction of gamma oscillations in autism | \$265,073 | Q2.Other | University of Colorado Denver |
| Regulation of activity-dependent ProSap2 synaptic dynamics | \$33,879 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| To study the relationship between decreased hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) and glutamate excitotoxicity in autistic children | \$7,228 | Q2.Other | Health Research Institute/Pfeiffer Treatment Center |
| Perturbed activity-dependent plasticity mechanisms in autism | \$158,034 | Q2.Other | Harvard Medical School |
| Multidimensional impact of pain on individuals and family functioning in ASD | \$13,000 | Q2.Other | The Research Foundation of the State University of New York |
| Neural mechanisms for social cognition in autism spectrum disorders | \$112,523 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| CAREER: Typical and atypical development of brain regions for theory of mind | \$27,670 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Behavioral and sensory evaluation of auditory discrimination in autism | \$178,529 | Q2.Other | University of Massachusetts Medical School |
| Are neuronal defects in the cerebral cortex linked to autism? | \$0 | Q2.Other | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center |
| The effects of autism on the sign language development of deaf children | \$47,210 | Q2.Other | Boston University |
| Autism spectrum disorders and the visual analysis of human motion | \$125,000 | Q2.Other | Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey |
| Multisensory integration and temporal synchrony in autism | \$35,100 | Q2.Other | University of Rochester |
| Cognitive control in autism | \$152,627 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| Learning in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| Computational characterization of language use in autism spectrum disorder | \$759,606 | Q2.Other | Oregon Health & Science University |
| ACE Center: Neuroimaging studies of connectivity in ASD | \$324,271 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Phonological processing in the autism spectrum | \$0 | Q2.Other | Heriot-Watt University |
| ACE Center: Development of categorization, facial knowledge in low & high functioning autism | \$392,439 | Q2.Other | University of Pittsburgh |
| Function of neurexins | \$466,651 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Function and dysfunction of neuroligins in synaptic circuits | \$450,000 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Learning and compression in human working memory | \$84,000 | Q2.Other | Harvard University |
| ACE Center: Cognitive affective and neurochemical processes underlying is in autism | \$378,379 | Q2.Other | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Using functional physiology to uncover the fundamental principles of visual cortex | \$307,593 | Q2.Other | Carnegie Mellon University |
| Cognitive mechanisms of serially organized behavior | \$346,928 | Q2.Other | Columbia University |
| Imaging synaptic neurexin-neuroligin complexes by proximity biotinylation: Applications to the molecular pathogenesis of autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Regulation of synaptogenesis by cyclin-dependent kinase 5 | \$180,264 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Role of micro-RNAs in ASD affected circuit formation and function | \$127,383 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| Functional anatomy of face processing in the primate brain | \$1,720,556 | Q2.Other | National Institutes of Health |
| Morphogenesis and function of the cerebral cortex | \$409,613 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Neuroimaging of top-down control and bottom-up processes in childhood ASD | \$386,859 | Q2.Other | Georgetown University |
| Genetic studies of autism-related Drosophila neurexin and neuroligin | \$550,000 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Head-fixed recording of sensory learning in mouse autism models | \$60,000 | Q2.Other | Princeton University |
| Physiology of attention and regulation in children with ASD and LD | \$352,532 | Q2.Other | Seattle Children's Hospital |
| Characterization of the pathological and biochemical markers that correlate to the clinical features of autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc. |
| Role of autism-susceptibility gene, CNTNAP2, in neural circuitry for vocal communication | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| MEG investigation of phonological processing in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Colorado Denver |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Characterization of the pathological and biochemical markers that correlate to the clinical features of autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc. |
| Imaging signal transduction in single dendritic spines | \$382,200 | Q2.Other | Duke University |
| Young development of a novel pet ligand for detecting oxytocin receptors in brain | \$261,360 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| High-throughput DNA sequencing method for probing the connectivity of neural circuits at single-neuron resolution | \$430,650 | Q2.Other | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Functional analysis of neurexin IV in Drosophila | \$68,652 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| A neural model of fronto-parietal mirror neuron system dynamics | \$183,344 | Q2.Other | University of Maryland, College Park |
| CAREER: The role of prosody in word segmentation and lexical access | \$0 | Q2.Other | Michigan State University |
| Neural mechanisms of tactile sensation in rodent somatosensory cortex | \$256,605 | Q2.Other | University of California, Berkeley |
| Inhibitory mechanisms for sensory map plasticity in cerebral cortex | \$320,399 | Q2.Other | University of California, Berkeley |
| Collaborative research: The path to verb learning | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Delaware |
| Communicative and emotional facial expression production in children with autism | \$171,215 | Q2.Other | University of Massachusetts Medical School |
| Identification of candidate genes at the synapse in autism spectrum disorders | \$169,422 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Cross-modal interactions between vision and touch | \$480,343 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| Global & targeted profiling of protein, phospho and O-GlcNAc to understand synapses | \$994 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| Typical and pathological cellular development of the human amygdala | \$383,750 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| Metacognition in comparative perspective | \$210,896 | Q2.Other | University at Buffalo, The State University of New York |
| In vivo targeted gene silencing, a novel method | \$218,472 | Q2.Other | Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis |
| Presynaptic regulation of quantal size by the cation/H ⁺ exchangers NHE6 & NHE9 | \$29,650 | Q2.Other | University of California, Berkeley |
| Neuropeptide regulation of juvenile social behaviors | \$14,755 | Q2.Other | Boston College |
| Novel computational methods for higher order diffusion MRI in autism | \$665,572 | Q2.Other | University of Pennsylvania |
| Neural basis of behavioral flexibility | \$360,214 | Q2.Other | Mount Sinai School of Medicine |
| Neuroprotective effects of oxytocin receptor signaling in the enteric nervous system | \$25,000 | Q2.Other | Columbia University |
| Neuropathology of the social-cognitive network in Autism: a comparison with other structural theories | \$100,198 | Q2.Other | University of Oxford |
| GABAergic dysfunction in autism | \$278,486 | Q2.Other | University of Minnesota |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| The integration of interneurons into cortical microcircuits | \$75,000 | Q2.Other | New York University School of Medicine |
| The role of Fox-1 in neurodevelopment and autistic spectrum disorder | \$145,757 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Neural mechanisms underlying an extended multisensory temporal binding window in ASD | \$0 | Q2.Other | Vanderbilt University |
| Dendritic organization within the cerebral cortex in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | The Open University |
| The role of CNTNAP2 in embryonic neural stem cell regulation | \$75,000 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine |
| A functional genomic analysis of the cerebral cortex | \$85,471 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Face perception: Mapping psychological spaces to neural responses | \$79,992 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Development of the functional neural systems for face expertise | \$505,729 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Defining cells and circuits affected in autism spectrum disorders | \$669,298 | Q2.Other | The Rockefeller University |
| Integrative functions of the planum temporale | \$479,898 | Q2.Other | University of California, Irvine |
| Functional role of IL-6 in fetal brain development and abnormal behavior | \$41,800 | Q2.Other | California Institute of Technology |
| A comparative developmental connectivity study of face processing | \$229,574 | Q2.Other | Medical University of South Carolina |
| Functional neuroanatomy of developmental changes in face processing | \$291,933 | Q2.Other | Medical University of South Carolina |
| Engrailed genes and cerebellum morphology, spatial gene expression and circuitry | \$470,003 | Q2.Other | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center |
| ACE Center: Systems connectivity + brain activation:imaging studies of language + perception | \$426,284 | Q2.Other | University of Pittsburgh |
| Neurexin-neuroligin trans-synaptic interaction in learning and memory | \$200,000 | Q2.Other | Columbia University |
| Role of neurexin in the amygdala and associated fear memory | \$25,000 | Q2.Other | Columbia University |
| MEG investigation of the neural substrates underlying visual perception in autism | \$128,798 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Excessive cap-dependent translation as a molecular mechanism underlying ASD | \$0 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| Multimodal brain imaging in autism spectrum disorders | \$167,832 | Q2.Other | University of Washington |
| Atypical late neurodevelopment in autism: A longitudinal MRI and DTI study | \$469,620 | Q2.Other | University of Utah |
| The microstructural basis of abnormal connectivity in autism | \$332,991 | Q2.Other | University of Utah |
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| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| Atypical late neurodevelopment in autism: A longitudinal MRI and DTI study (supplement) | \$154,416 | Q2.Other | University of Utah |
| Function and structure adaptations in forebrain development | \$541,770 | Q2.Other | University of Southern California |
| Neurodevelopmental mechanisms of social behavior | \$331,208 | Q2.Other | University of Southern California |
| Neurodevelopmental mechanisms of social behavior (supplement) | \$198,063 | Q2.Other | University of Southern California |
| Neurobiological correlates of language dysfunction in autism spectrum disorders | \$535,464 | Q2.Other | The Mind Research Network |
| The cognitive neuroscience of autism spectrum disorders | \$1,102,811 | Q2.Other | National Institutes of Health |
| Multimodal analyses of face processing in autism & down syndrome | \$182,882 | Q2.Other | University of Massachusetts Medical School |
| Cerebellar modulation of frontal cortical function | \$309,686 | Q2.Other | University of Memphis |
| Linguistic perspective-taking in adults with high-functioning autism: Investigation of the mirror neuron system | \$0 | Q2.Other | Carnegie Mellon University |
| Sensory processing and integration in autism | \$550,283 | Q2.Other | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| Social behavior deficits in autism: Role of amygdala | \$92,074 | Q2.Other | State University of New York Upstate Medical Center |
| Motor control and cerebellar maturation in autism | \$157,148 | Q2.Other | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| fMRI studies of cerebellar functioning in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Motor skill learning in autism | \$412,236 | Q2.Other | Kennedy Krieger Institute |
| Novel approaches for investigating the neurology of autism: Detailed morphometric analysis and correlation with motor impairment | \$0 | Q2.Other | Kennedy Krieger Institute |
| Behavioral and functional neuroimaging investigations of visual perception and cognition in autistics | \$0 | Q2.Other | Université de Montréal |
| Linking local activity and functional connectivity in autism | \$365,655 | Q2.Other | San Diego State University |
| Experience and cognitive development in infancy | \$100,798 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| Infants' developing representation of object function | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| Development of ventral stream organization | \$137,338 | Q2.Other | University of Pittsburgh |
| Investigation of social brain circuits in mouse models of the 16p11.2 locus | \$87,500 | Q2.Other | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Behavioral and neural processing of faces and expressions in nonhuman primates | \$435,600 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| ACE Center: Disturbances of affective contact: Development of brain mechanisms for emotion | \$157,294 | Q2.Other | University of Pittsburgh |
| Synaptic processing in the basal ganglia | \$378,166 | Q2.Other | University of Washington |
| Brain circuitry in simplex autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Washington University in St. Louis |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| ACE Center: Imaging the autistic brain before it knows it has autism | \$197,682 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Neural basis of empathy and its dysfunction in autism spectrum disorders (ASD) | \$0 | Q2.Other | Duke University |
| Neurologin, oxidative stress and autism | \$75,000 | Q2.Other | Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation |
| Brain bases of language deficits in SLI and ASD | \$651,988 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Neurobiological signatures of audiovisual speech perception in children in ASD | \$240,420 | Q2.Other | Haskins Laboratories, Inc. |
| Transcriptional responsiveness in lymphoblastoid cell lines | \$52,863 | Q2.Other | University of Pennsylvania |
| Cortical microcircuit dysfunction as a result of MET deficiency: A link to autism | \$33,955 | Q2.Other | Northwestern University |
| Learning and plasticity in the human brain | \$286,110 | Q2.Other | National Institutes of Health |
| PI3K/mTOR signaling as a novel biomarker and therapeutic target in autism | \$100,000 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| Eye movement dynamics in autism spectrum disorders | \$42,350 | Q2.Other | Carnegie Mellon University |
| Early expression of autism spectrum disorder in experimental animals | \$54,000 | Q2.Other | Neurochlore |
| Controlling interareal gamma coherence by optogenetics, pharmacology and behavior | \$83,521 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Neurobehavioral investigation of tactile features in autism spectrum disorders | \$159,480 | Q2.Other | Vanderbilt University |
| Corticothalamic circuit interactions in autism | \$50,000 | Q2.Other | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Abnormal connectivity in autism | \$15,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Neural mechanisms of imitative behavior: Implications for mental health | \$32,696 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Behavioral and neural correlates of reward motivation in children with autism spectrum disorders | \$27,554 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Functional analysis of EFR3A mutations associated with autism | \$31,250 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Functional properties and directed connectivity in the face-processing network | \$53,042 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| EEG-based assessment of functional connectivity in autism | \$175,176 | Q2.Other | Kennedy Krieger Institute |
| Molecular controls over callosal projection neuron subtype specification and diversity | \$41,800 | Q2.Other | Harvard University |
| Enhancing neurobehavioural and clinical definitions in autism spectrum disorders | \$14,000 | Q2.Other | Monash University |
| Preference acquisition in children and adolescents with and without autism spectrum disorder | \$28,000 | Q2.Other | Dalhousie University |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| CAREER: Statistical models and classification of time-varying shape | \$404,961 | Q2.Other | University of Utah |
| Diffuse optical brain imaging | \$182,022 | Q2.Other | National Institutes of Health |
| RI: Small: Addressing visual analogy problems on the raven's intelligence test | \$165,546 | Q2.Other | Georgia Tech Research Corporation |
| Role of negative regulators of FGF signaling in frontal cortex development and autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| Monolingual and bilingual infants' sensitivity to agreement morphology in Spanish | \$143,650 | Q2.Other | Florida International University |
| Using fruit flies to map the network of autism-associated genes | \$31,249 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Cerebellar plasticity and learning in a mouse model of autism | \$31,250 | Q2.Other | University of Chicago |
| Perturbed cortical patterning in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Seattle Children's Hospital |
| Structural brain differences between autistic and typically-developing siblings | \$13,020 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Vasopressin receptor polymorphism and social cognition | \$373,005 | Q2.Other | Agnes Scott College |
| Proteome and interaction networks in autism | \$31,250 | Q2.Other | Harvard Medical School |
| High throughput screen for small molecule probes for neural network development | \$405,000 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University |
| Stimulus-driven attention deficits in autism | \$60,000 | Q2.Other | University of Minnesota |
| Macrocephalic autism: Exploring and exploiting the role of PTEN | \$28,000 | Q2.Other | University of Wisconsin - Madison |
| The neural basis of weak central coherence in autism spectrum disorders | \$13,040 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Investigating brain connectivity in autism at the whole-brain level | \$90,000 | Q2.Other | California Institute of Technology |
| Roles of miRNAs in regulation of Foxp2 and in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Louisiana State University |
| MTHFR functional polymorphism C677T and genomic instability in the etiology of idiopathic autism in simplex families | \$114,984 | Q2.Other | Queen's University |
| Cochlear efferent feedback and hearing-in-noise perception in autism | \$186,794 | Q2.Other | University of Rochester |
| Behavioral and neural responses to emotional faces in individuals with ASD | \$14,935 | Q2.Other | Harvard University |
| Cellular density and morphology in the autistic temporal human cerebral cortex | \$345,910 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| Social brain networks for the detection of agents and intentions | \$413,750 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Neural underpinning of emotion perception and its disorders | \$15,000 | Q2.Other | Dartmouth College |

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|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Mathematical cognition in autism: A cognitive and systems neuroscience approach | \$657,886 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Decoding 'what' and 'who' in the auditory system of children with autism spectrum disorders | \$237,000 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Alterations in brain-wide neuroanatomy in autism mouse models | \$0 | Q2.Other | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| How autism affects speech understanding in multitalker environments | \$143,264 | Q2.Other | University of Maryland, College Park |
| Deciphering the function and regulation of AUTS2 | \$28,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| White matter glial pathology in autism | \$145,689 | Q2.Other | East Tennessee State University |
| Diffusion tensor MR spectroscopic imaging in human brain | \$185,213 | Q2.Other | University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center |
| Frontostriatal synaptic dysfunction in a model of autism | \$48,398 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Multisensory integration in children with ASD | \$229,813 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |

